THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1795. [N° 1742.]

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SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Sept. 1, 1795

Just imported from HAMBURGH, and to be SOLD, BY

Gardner & Dean,

A very large an elegant Assortment of

LOOKING GLASSES,

With an Assortment of

GLASS WARE.

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To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 25th Day of September, 1795,

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The beautiful Prospect which a South-West View of the Town of Newport affords, is a sufficient Inducement to the Undertaking.—To the Citizens of Newport who are daily in the Habit of surveying its Beauties no Recommendation is necessary.

Subscriptions are received by JACOB RICHARDSON, Esq; at the Post-Office—and by SAMUEL KING, in this Town.

Newport, August 20th, 1795.

United States of America.

RHODE ISLAND DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons concerned, that a Libel is filed before Henry Marchant, Esq; Judge of the District Court for Rhode Island District, in Behalf of Joseph Wiseman, Esq; his Catholic Majesty's Vice-Consul for the State of Rhode-Island, and Agent for Fernando Berenguer, of Havanah, in the Island of Cuba, in the Dominions of his said Catholic Majesty, Merchant—against the Ship Nuestra Senora del Carmen, her Sails, Rigging, Apparel, Boat or Boats, Guns, and every Thing appertaining to the said Ship, together with her Cargo, brought into the Port of Newport, in the District of Rhode-Island, as is alledged in said Libel—and that Trial will be had on said Libel, at Newport, in said Rhode-Island District, on the Sixteenth Day of September next, at a Special District Court then and there to be held for that Purpose.

W. PECK, *Marshal Rhode-Island District.*

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☞ *The Public are respectfully informed, that the Cargo of the Prize Ship Nostra Senora Delcarmel, as advertised last Week to be sold at Public Auction, to commence this Day—is postponed—Notice of the Sale, with the Particulars of the Cargo, will be announced in a future Paper.*

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European Intelligence.

DIET OF RATISBON, June 13.

IT is hoped that the conclusion of the Diet, respecting Negociations for Peace, will be immediately drawn up. In the Electoral College, Mayence, Cologne, Saxony, and Brandenburgh, have voted for the mediation of the King of Prussia; and in the College of the Princes, out of fifty-five votes, forty have voted in the same way, and three have declared themselves for the majority; so that there are only twelve voices for [illegible] Imperial Majesty with the full power of negotiating.

AMSTERDAM, June 18.

Rear-Admiral Van Stabiel is in Zealand waiting for the fitting out of the Dutch squadron, which is to act in concert with the squadron that is at Dunkirk. The squadron that is fitting out here will consist of twelve sail of the line, 18 frigates, and some brigs. There is also a division at Helvoetsluys, under the command of Storer: It consists of La Revolution Batave, of 80 guns, La Victoire, of 74, Le Genie, of 74, Prudence, of 64, and seventeen frigates. The troops to be embarked on board of these ships consist of an equal number of French and Dutchmen.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

June 16.

Hatry, general of division, and commandant of the republican troops before Luxembourg, to the Representatives composing the Committee of Public Safety.

Army of the Sambre and Meuse,
Yzeig, June 13.

Citizen Representatives,

It belongs at last to the republic—that famous fortress of Luxembourg. The last column of Austrians left the place yesterday at five in the morning. I transmit you 24 stands of colours, and one standard, which the garrison composed of 12 396 men, deposited in front of the republican phalanx. I send the adjutant-general Charpentier to present them to you.

I herewith inclose a summary statement of what composed the garrison at the moment of capitulation; as also a specification of the pieces of artillery, ammunition, and warlike stores, which we have found in the place: you will see that they are immense.

I think it also my duty to recommend to your justice Citizen Bot, chief of battalion in the engineer corps. He is an officer of distinguished merit, and directed the works before Luxembourgh, as chief engineer, since the beginning of the blockade. He displayed extraordinary talents, and the most profound knowledge is his line.—Nothing can surpass his activity. Night and day he directed and assisted at the raising of new works.

Health and Fraternity.

(Signed) HATRY.

P. S. Citizen Representatives I forgot to mention a circumstance which is remarkable, it is, that on the 1st of June, 1614, the fortress demanded to capitulate with the French, and it was likewise on the 1st June, that General Bender demanded to capitulate in 1795.

The two Walloon regiments that formed part of the Austrian garrison, have almost all deserted down from the ensign to the drummer. They did not wait for the moment when they were to lay down their arms, they threw them away; to take shelter in the fields, was effected by them in one and the same moment. The representatives of the people have been witnesses of this scene. I gave orders to deliver them passports that they may return to their homes. They are almost all natives of this country or Brabanters.

State of Artillery and Warlike Stores of Luxembourg.

376 pieces of cannon.	}	Brass.
18 howitzers.		
6 swivel guns.		
362 iron guns.		

816 whole sum of pieces of artilery.
14991 fire locks.
393 musketoons.
422 do. for the cavalry.
438 pistols.
336857 balls of different calibres.
47801 bombs.
11474 grenades.
1,033153 lbs. of powder.
202417 lbs. brass.
408025 lbs. lead.
1061 lbs. tin.
26414 tools of all kinds.
2342 edge tools.

Extracted from the registers of the keeper of the arsenal at Luxembourg.

Yzeig, July 12.

Signed,

SIMON FAULTRIER,
Chief Brigade of Artillery.

(True Copy.)

Signed,

BELLENONT,
General of Divisions, and Commander in Chief of the Artillery

HATRY,
General of Division and Commander of the Republican troops before Luxembourgh.

The communication of the above despatches was received with the most lively applauses, which recommenced when the President gave the fraternal embrace to the adjutant-general Charpentier.

The Convention charged the Committee of public safety, to promote Citizen Bot who directed the works during the blockade of Luxembourg.

PARIS, June 30.

Great movements are making in the army of the Lower Rhine: a part of the troops which wintered before Mentz, is filing off towards the Upper Rhine, and will be replaced by troops from the Sambre and the Meuse.—It is on the banks of the Upper Rhine that the great blows will be struck: great preparations are making there; and we have advices that every thing is ready for an attempt to cross the river. General Pichegru visits the different stations on the banks both of the Upper and Lower Rhine, with all the activity by which he is so strongly characterised.

A letter from Frankenthal, dated the 21st inst. contains the following intelligence:—"I announced to you in my last that the head quarters of the army of the Rhine and Moselle had been established here. The news of the capture of the city of Luxembourg had no sooner reached the Commander in Chief officially, than he changed that disposition, by returning to Worms, attended by the military administrations. We are assured that this change has been made for the purpose of approaching Mentz, a place against which all the efforts of the French armies in this quarter are to be directed, if the reports of peace, which have been so long circulated, should not be very speedily realised."

LONDON, July 7.

By letters from Paris of the 30th June, we learn that the young Princess, the daughter of Louis XVI, has been released from the tower of the temple, and has been suffered to go to a country house, whither the Duchesses d'Orleans, de Bourbon, and de Tourzel, were permitted to accompany her. The Citizen Andrien, the deputy from Morbihan, has interested himself much in behalf of this family, and has demanded in a Memoire which he has published, the repeal of the decree of banishment passed against the family of Bourbon.

The amount of assignats returned to the treasury, and cancelled, is 2,787,683 000 of livres.

A report has been in circulation for several days past of the regency of Hanover having given an intimation to the Count de Artois to quit that Electorate, in consequence of a treaty of peace concluded with France.—This report, which was at first much doubted, on inquiry appears, at least in part, to be true; his Royal Highness was actually directed to leave the territory, although not for the reasons stated. This extraordinary conduct had no sooner come to the ears of General Dundas, than he testified to General Walmoden his surprize and indignation with respect to the measure, which he thought to be highly injurious to the Elector of Hanover; and he ordered two squadrons of horse to escort the Count from Bremarsocde, his place of residence, to the British head quarters, where he will remain till his Britannic Majesty's farther orders are known.

July 8.

Yesterday Mr. Slater, the messenger, arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, with despatches from Petersburgh, Mr. Brooks from Vienna, two officers from Corsica.

A mail arrived from Hamburgh, the contents of which, except the proceedings of the Diet of Ratisbon, a great majority of which has declared for the mediation of the King of Prussia in negociating for peace with the French, are not very interesting. The general tenor of the reports it brings, is less pacific than that of any of the mails for some time past.

The affairs of the Germanic Empire by no means bear a favourable aspect. A private letter from Ratisbon dated the 21st of June, and which comes from a very respectable quarter, makes the following observation:—We are on the eve of seeing a schism in the Empire, and an overthrow of the German Constitution. Prussia insists on taking part in the negociations for peace, and has already a majority of voices, even those of the Elector of Cologne, uncle to the Emperor, and of the Elector of Saxe. His Imperial Majesty's Ministers have already declared that the Emperor will refuse his sanction to the co-direction of Prussia, and withdraw all his troops into his hereditary dominions, and abandon the States of the Empire. We expect a war with Prussia.

All the different regiments which compose the Imperial Army are now complete and a great quantity of provisions is conveyed on the Danube for the consumption of that Army.

Four Communes in the Swiss Canton of Zurich are in open rebellion against their Government. They demand a new Constitution; and it is feared that they intend to attack Zurich. Six thousand inhabitants of that city have taken up arms against the rebels; and the Canton of Berne has promised to assist Zurich with all its forces.

The Paris Papers of the 2d inst. bring the decree of the Convention for exchanging the daughter of Louis XVI, with all the branches of the House of Bourbon now in France, and who choose to leave it, for Beurnonville, and the four Members of the Convention delivered up to the Austrians by Dumourier, with Semdinville and Marat, taken prisoners on neutral territory, on their mission as Ambassadors.

The State of Paris is still tranquil; the price of articles of merchandize, however, continues to increase; the price of gold and silver has been stationary for some days.

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From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

Judge RUTLEDGE, Vindicated.

Mr. RUSSELL,

IF there were the remoteſt probability, that the Chief Juſtice of the United States would reply to the audacious indecencies and untruths of the writer in your paper of the 26th inſt. under the ſignature of "*A Real Republican*," I ſhould not have deſired you to obtrude upon the public, theſe obſervations upon that publication. It were unreaſonable to expect, that our public officers, ſhould themſelves deſcend to defence againſt the many ſhafts of malice and inſidiouſneſs which have been levelled of late againſt them, by a party of diſappointed and ſticked characters, even though they occaſionally crowd ſo thick into the political atmoſphere of this country, as to throw a temporary gloom around the brilliant virtues of the Patriot, like the clouds which drive under the ſun, and for a moment hide its luſtre from the ſight of thoſe below it. They know, that the force of them, however well directed, will ſpend itſelf, even though unreſiſted, before they reach the eminence of political integrity.—Their conſciouſneſs of rectitude precludes any ſolicitude in them, to diſpel the gloom below them, and the good citizen alſo, who has reaped advantages from their exertions, knowing the ſource of it, and its neceſſary inefficacy, may think it as uſeleſs to interpoſe a ſhield to the reputation of his country's benefactor, againſt ſuggeſtions made by ſuch characters, though extrinſic from truth, and poſitions calculated to delude the unwary.

But when a writer who profeſſes to be an enemy to thoſe diſappointed characters, comes forward to attack an old veteran of '75, who aſſiſted in the councils of confederated *America* with abilities that were then looked up to, and greatly relied upon, who has ſince lived uniformly under the ſhade of thoſe laurels which his patriotic exertions during our revolution acquired to him, and now preſides over the adminiſtration of the laws in our higheſt Courts of Judicature, every good citizen who knows the injuſtice done to ſuch a character, feels the force of reaſons of another nature, prompting him to ſtep forward—he feels for the name, for the national character which his country may incur—leſt, what ſome late occurrences may have ſuggeſted to the minds of many, that ingratitude towards our public officers, ſhould become a diſtinguiſhing feature in the character of America, whether occaſioned by the combination of natural cauſes, or neceſſarily reſulting from the ſpirit and influence of a republican form of government. In the preſent inſtance, the author of the piece I anſwer, makes an appearance, as one of thoſe who would ſubmit to have the adminiſtration of our conſtitution and laws, conducted by thoſe whom we have appointed for the purpoſe—and yet betrays at the ſame time, a ſpirit of revolt againſt an act done by the firſt political character in our Commonwealth. He points with deriſion at, and ſtrives to diſguſt his fellow citizens, with a man, who has been tried in the hour of calamity and adverſe fortune, and was found faithful to the end, and whom therefore, and on account of great and diſtinguiſhed abilities ſtill to ſerve his country in the capacity he now is, the Preſident of the United States has preferred to fill the ſeat of Chief Juſtice of the United States. If the choice of the Preſident in this inſtance, is to be reproved, his ſyſtem of nomination uniformly ought ſo be ſo—That of ſelecting men to preſide and watch over, to preſerve and adminiſter thoſe rights, the difficulty of gaining which they have experienced.

"*A Real Republican*" has no where ſhewn ſo much art, as in excuſing the Preſident for promoting Mr. RUTLEDGE to the office of Chief Juſtice, whilſt he rails againſt the man who is promoted, as unworthy of it. His excuſe is, that the Preſident was either ignorant as he cannot be ſuppoſed to know *every man* in the United States, or miſinformed of the man he appointed, by thoſe on whoſe information he cannot always rely. I would aſk, is it neceſſary to know every man in the United States to nominate a Chief Juſtice, or could the Preſident be ſuppoſed by a rational man, or would it be conſiſtent with the reſt of his conduct, that he ſhould have elevated a citizen to the high and important office of Chief Juſtice of the United States, whom he did not know? But the Preſident is not the only object of crimination by this writer, and I am therefore ſurpriſed, that he ſhould be the only object of excuſe; this is not the firſt time Mr. RUTLEDGE has been upon the Bench of the Supreme Federal Court of the Union—And how came he there; by the nomination of the Preſident, and the approbation of the Senate. How came the Senate ſo ignorant—Oh, perhaps ſays this writer, he was qualified for being next to the Chief Juſtice, but no more. A paltry ſubterfuge, unworthy of "*A Real Republican.*" Chief Juſtice is but a nominal diſcrimination from the reſt of his brethren. I cannot ſuppoſe, from the production of this writer, that he preſumed to aim at the office, or the little reaſon with which he oppoſes the appointment, would have led me to ſuſpect ſome diſappointment, which had made it expedient for him to get into the oppoſition, and try what that might afford him.

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It was not from party ſpirit, or an oppoſition to government, I would hazard to aſſert, and ſubmit to the continuity of his public conduct to come, as well as paſt, to evince the fallacy or truth of the aſſertion. That his ſentiments of the treaty are wrong, I wiſh, and am rather inclined to think; but no man can yet be poſitive that they are. Though they be wrong, he may differ on a point of policy, without affecting his legal character or judgment. If "*A Real Republican*" is alarmed, leſt Mr. RUTLEDGE ſhould be a profeſſed railer at the meaſures of government, he will no doubt be miſtaken. The conduct of the Chief Juſtice, in this particular inſtance, is not ſufficient evidence of it, and no other can be adduced againſt him. The independent manner in which he ſpoke publicly his ſentiments on this ſubject, though they militated with the projections and meaſures of thoſe who are in office, and to whom he has generally adhered, ought to be conſidered as a pleaſing preſage, that upon the Bench of Juſtice he will not be influenced or prevailed upon to deviate from what his own judgment dictates him to be right; but will rather obſerve faithfully that rule of firſt rectitude on all occaſions, of "*fiat juſtitia, ruat cælum.*"

A SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

Rhode-Iland State, 28th Auguſt, 1795.

RICHMOND, Auguſt 25.

On Wedneſday evening laſt a ſmall houſe, near Rockett's was ſtruck with lightning, which ſhattered the gable end of it and killed a woman by the name of Sweat, who was ſitting at the chimney.

In conſequence of the quantity of rain which has lately fallen, the James river canal gave away, 20 or 30 feet, at the diſtance of about 200 yards from the landing place. The upper gates were ſoon after ſhut and the water drained off.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 25.

Captain Joſeph Brett, in the ſchooner Bell, who arrived yeſterday from Waſhington, North Carolina, ſays, that the waters occaſioned by the late rain has been very high in that country, that the freſhes had carried away the greater part of the warehouſes both at Waſhington and Newbern. That moſt of the ſhipping in their harbours had been drove from their moorings, and that many of them were high and dry. Captain Brett informs us that three Spaniſh ſhips were on ſhore to the ſouthward of Ocracock bar, and ſeveral other veſſels in the ſame ſituation to the northward of that place.

WASHINGTON (*Penſylvania*) Auguſt 19.

INDIAN NEWS.

We are informed by a gentleman, direct from Greenville, that the treaty with the Indians is likely to be ſoon concluded. The chiefs of the hoſtile tribes had generally come in, particularly Blue Jacket with his Shawaneſe, who were lately ſaid to be unfriendly to negociation. Our informant was preſent when the pipe of peace was lighted, and the utmoſt unanimity prevailed.

It has been rumoured that no treaty would take place as many Indians after arriving at the ground had gone off precipitately. This rumour may be accounted for by the following ludicrous circumſtance, which happened on an evening prior to the celebration of the fourth of July:—Splendid preparations were making for the approaching feſtival, among the reſt ſome grand fire works were to be exhibited—Unfortunately the laboratory took fire, the exploſion of rockets, crackers, &c. &c. occaſioned a great alarm among the troops as it was not immediately known from whence it proceeded; the alarm guns were fired and the drums beat to arms This of courſe occaſioned equal conſternation among the Indians who expected an immediate attack; the conſequence was their inſtantaneous flight in all directions—ſome took to the water, others to the woods, and it was not without ſome difficulty that they could be made ſenſible of the truth, and brought back again to their encampments.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 29.

COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and ſpreading infectious diſeaſes in this city, report,

That ſince their report of the 24th inſt. twenty perſons have died of the preſent epidemic. The committee are ſo fully perſuaded that the diſorder which exiſts principally, if not altogether, along a part of the eaſtern ſhore of this city, is a local malady; that they have directed various meaſures to be purſued for the removal of its moſt probable ſource.—The committee further report, that the number of ſick have decreaſed ſince their laſt report, and that two perſons only have died in the laſt four hours. *By order of the committee,*

JOHN BROOME, Chairman

Friday Evening, Auguſt 28, 1795.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 5.

On Wedneſday laſt was celebrated, in the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe in this Town, the anniverſary Commencement of Rhode Iſland College.—Col. *Taylor's* Corps firſt attended the uſual Proceſſion, together with a Band of Muſic. After Prayer by the Preſident, ſucceeded the following Exerciſes:

An Oration, on the Impolicy of oppoſing Opinion by Force—the ſalutatory Addreſſes—by *John Smith.*

An intermediate Oration, on national Greatneſs—by *Joſeph Eaton.*

An intermediate Oration, ſhewing that Literature is the moſt permanent Baſis of Felicity—by *Charles O. Sereven.*

An Oration, on the general Effects of Luxury in Science—by *Iſaac Averell.*

MUSIC.

A Diſpute, on this Queſtion, *Whether the Love of Fame is advantageous to Mankind?*—by *John Luſcombe*, Peleg *Chandler*, and *John A. Hazard.*

An Oration on Deiſm, conſidered as a Prelude to the univerſal Eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity—by *Amos Hopkins.*

An intermediate Oration on Commerce—by *Thos. Screven.*

An Oration on the Death of *Stephen Torrey* by *Stephen Cutler.*

MUSIC.

An Oration on the State of Literature in the United States—by *Gains Dean.*

An Oration on the Immortality of Brutes, by *Simeon Marcy.*

An Oration on the Progreſs of Science—by *James Gurney.*

An intermediate Oration on the Origin and Evils of political Oppreſſion—by *Joſeph W. Croſman.*

AFTERNOON.

MUSIC.

An intermediate Oration on Faction—by *James Cogdon.*

A Diſſertation on the Theatre—by *Abiel Williams.*

A Diſſertation, in Latin, on War—by *Iſaac Briggs.*

An Oration on the Advantages reſulting from the Art of Printing—by *Oliver Wiſwell.*

MUSIC.

An intermediate Oration, on the Neceſſity of ſubjecting the Paſſions to Reaſon—by *Eraſtus Learned.*

An intermediate Oration, on the Advantages of Commerce—by *Samuel G. Arnold.*

An intermediate Oration, on the Advantages of Men of Genius to Mankind—by *Eliſha Fiſk.*

An Oration on the Influence of Government on the Spirit of Nations—by *Andrew Morton.*

Valedictory Addreſſes, and an Oration on mental Improvement—by *William Baylies.*

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred by the Preſident on the following young Gentlemen, Alumni of the College; *Samuel G. Arnold, Iſaac Averell, William Baylies, Iſaac Briggs, Peleg Chandler, Joſeph W. Croſman, Stephen Cutler, Gains Dean, Joſeph Eaton, Eliſha Fiſk, James Gordon, James Gurney, John A. Hazard, Amos Hopkins, Eraſtus Learned, John Luſcombe, Simeon Marcy, Andrew Morton, Charles O. Screven, Thomas Screven, John Smith, Aſaph Thompſon, Ezekiel Whitman, Abiel Williams, John Winſlow, and Oliver Winſlow.*

The Degree of Maſter of Arts was then conferred on the following Gentlemen, Alumni of this College;—*William Hunter, Obadiah Penniman, Richard Stites, Ebenezer Withington, William Folwell, Bildad Barney, Levi Wheaton, George Patten, Nathaniel Hazard, Joel Briggs* and *James B. Major.*

The honorary Degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred on Mr. *Iſaac Tomkins*, of New-Bedford; Mr. *Eliphalet Nott*, of Plainfield; and Mr. *Thomas Dunn*, of New-York.

Mr. *Andrew Beattie*, of Harvard College, was admitted *ad eundem.*

The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Rev. *John Prince*, of Salem, Maſſachuſetts.

The Rev. Dr. *Stillman* concluded with Prayer.

In the Forenoon the Houſe was leſs crowded, on account of the Weather. In the Afternoon there was a full Houſe, and the Exerciſes of the young Gentlemen were received with Applauſe, and reflected Honour on the Inſtructors of the College.

The Corporation of the College, at their anniverſary Meeting this Week, elected the Rev. *Perez Fobes*, L. L. D. a Fellow, and the Rev. *Charles Thompſon* a Truſtee of the College. They alſo appointed Dr. *John Williams* Steward of the College, and Mr. *Timothy Briggs*, Tutor elect.

NEWPORT, September 8.

The Law of this State for introducing Dollars and Cents, as the Money of Account, took Place on the firſt Day of September Inſt.

Demarara, we are informed, has been declared, by the Conſtituted Authorities there, a free Port to all ſtrange Flags; and they have aboliſhed the Duties of Tonnage.

Laſt Tueſday, about Noon, the French Frigate Meduſa, in this Harbour, got under Way, and proceeded to Sea, with the Wind at S. W.—The Britiſh Ship Africa, which lay in the Narraganſett Bay, near the South-Ferry, followed her in about an Hour, and after remaining out until Thurſday, returned into the Bay again to her former Station—*without (it is ſaid) ſeeing the Meduſa.*

On Saturday arrived in the Weſt Bay, the Britiſh Frigate Cleopatria, from Halifax.

*** *Thoſe Perſons who incline to become intereſted in the Eſtabliſhment of a Bank in this Town, are requeſted to meet at the State-Houſe, on Thurſday next, at Three o'Clock, P M.*

§†§ *Notice will be given of the Time of drawing, of the Newport Long Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, in the next Paper.*

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

Judge RUTLEDGE, Vindicated.

Mr. RUSSELL,

IF there were the remoteſt probability, that the Chief Juſtice of the United States would reply to the audacious indecencies and untruths of the writer in your paper of the 26th inſt. under the ſignature of "*A Real Republican*," I ſhould not have deſired you to obtrude upon the public, theſe obſervations upon that publication. It were unreaſonable to expect, that our public officers, ſhould themſelves deſcend to defence againſt the many ſhafts of malice and inſidiouſneſs which have been levelled of late againſt them, by a party of diſappointed and ſticked characters, even though they occaſionally crowd ſo thick into the political atmoſphere of this country, as to throw a temporary gloom around the brilliant virtues of the Patriot, like the clouds which drive under the ſun, and for a moment hide its luſtre from the ſight of thoſe below it. They know, that the force of them, however well directed, will ſpend itſelf, even though unreſiſted, before they reach the eminence of political integrity.—Their conſciouſneſs of rectitude precludes any ſolicitude in them, to diſpel the gloom below them, and the good citizen alſo, who has reaped advantages from their exertions, knowing the ſource of it, and its neceſſary inefficacy, may think it is as uſeleſs to interpoſe a ſhield to the reputation of his country's benefactor, againſt ſuggeſtions made by ſuch characters, though extrinſic from truth, and poſitions calculated to delude the unwary.

But when a writer who profeſſes to be an enemy to thoſe diſappointed characters, comes forward to attack an old veteran of '75. who aſſiſted in the councils of confederated *America* with abilities that were then looked up to, and greatly relied upon, who has ſince lived uniformly under the ſhade of thoſe laurels which his patriotic exertions during our revolution acquired to him, and now preſides over the adminiſtration of the laws in our higheſt Courts of Judicature, every good citizen who knows the injuſtice done to ſuch a character, feels the force of reaſons of another nature, prompting him to ſtep forward—he feels for the name, for the national character which his country may incur—leſt, what ſome late occurrences may have ſuggeſted to the minds of many, that ingratitude towards our public officers, ſhould become a diſtinguiſhing feature in the character of America, whether occaſioned by the combination of natural cauſes, or neceſſarily reſulting from the ſpirit and influence of a republican form of government. In the preſent inſtance, the author of the piece I anſwer, makes an appearance, as one of thoſe who would ſubmit to have the adminiſtration of our conſtitution and laws, conducted by theſe whom we have appointed for the purpoſe—and yet betrays at the ſame time, a ſpirit of revolt againſt an act done by the firſt political character in our Commonwealth. He points with deriſion at, and ſtrives to diſguſt his fellow citizens, with a man, who has been tried in the hour of calamity and adverſe fortune, and was found faithful to the end, and whom therefore, and on account of great and diſtinguiſhed abilities ſtill to ſerve his country in the capacity he now is, the Preſident of the United States has preferred to fill the ſeat of Chief Juſtice of the United States. If the choice of the Preſident in this inſtance, is to be reproved, his ſyſtem of nomination uniformly ought to be ſo—That of ſelecting men to preſide and watch over, to preſerve and adminiſter thoſe rights, the difficulty of gaining which they have experienced.

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The Speech of the Chief Juſtice, relative to the treaty, was never fairly repreſented in the newſpapers. I believe it would puzzle him more to have ſpoken as he is repreſented to have done on that occaſion, than to ſpeak in a manner worthy of a Chief Juſtice of the United States.—The ſketch of his ſpeech, originated in a paper printed in South Carolina, by two young men, meritorious for their inclination and endeavours to pleaſe and gratify their readers; but ill qualified to deal out to the world, the ſubſtance of a ſpeech made by Mr. RUTLEDGE, upon a ſubject the moſt difficult to comprehend.

If Mr. RUTLEDGE differed in opinion, from the Preſident and the Senate, as to the merits of the treaty, no doubt it was from a conviction in his own mind, that the treaty ought not to be ratified, and that he ſuppoſed they would be pleaſed to learn the obſervations and opinions upon a ſubject of ſo great magnitude and importance, of a man whoſe obſervations and opinions were not uſed formerly to be deſpiſed or treated lightly.

It was not from party ſpirit, or an oppoſition to government, I would hazard to aſſert, and ſubmit to the continuity of his public conduct to come, as well as paſt, to evince the fallacy or truth of the aſſertion. That his ſentiments of the treaty are wrong, I wiſh, and am rather inclined to think; but no man can yet be poſitive that they are. Though they be wrong, he may differ on a point of policy, without affecting his legal character or judgment. If "*A Real Republican*" is alarmed, leſt Mr. RUTLEDGE ſhould be a profeſſed railer at the meaſures of government, he will no doubt be miſtaken. The conduct of the Chief Juſtice, in this particular inſtance, is not ſufficient evidence of it, and no other can be adduced againſt him. The independent manner in which he ſpoke publicly his ſentiments on this ſubject, though they militated with the projections and meaſures of thoſe who are in office, and to whom he has generally adhered, ought to be conſidered as a pleaſing preſage, that upon the Bench of Juſtice he will not be influenced or prevailed upon to deviate from what his own judgment dictates him to be right; but will rather obſerve faithfully that rule of ſtrict rectitude on all occaſions, of "*fiat juſtitia, ruat cœlum.*"

A SOUTH CAROLINEAN.

Rhode-Iſland State, 28th Auguſt, 1793.

RICHMOND, Auguſt 23.

On Wedneſday evening laſt a ſmall houſe, near Rockett's was ſtruck with lightning, which ſhattered the gable end of it and killed a woman by the name of Sweat, who was ſitting at the chimney.

In conſequence of the quantity of rain which has lately fallen, the James river canal gave away, 20 or 30 feet, at the diſtance of about 200 yards from the landing place. The upper gates were ſoon after ſhut and the water drained off.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 29.

Captain Joſeph Brett, in the ſchooner Bell, who arrived yeſterday from Waſhington, North Carolina, ſays, that the waters occaſioned by the late rain has been very high in that country, that the freſhes had carried away the greater part of the warehouſes both at Waſhington and Newbern. That moſt of the ſhipping in their harbours had been drove from their moorings, and that many of them were high and dry. Captain Brett informs us that three Spaniſh ſhips were on ſhore to the ſouthward of Ocrocock bar, and ſeveral other veſſels in the ſame ſituaton to the northward of that place.

WASHINGTON (*Penſylvania*) Auguſt 19.

INDIAN NEWS.

We are informed by a gentleman, direct from Greenville, that the treaty with the Indians is likely to be ſoon concluded. The chiefs of the hoſtile tribes had generally come in, particularly Blue Jacket with his Shawaneſe, who were lately ſaid to be unfriendly to negociation. Our informant was preſent when the pipe of peace was lighted, and the utmoſt unanimity prevailed.

It has been rumoured that no treaty would take place as many Indians after arriving at the ground had gone off precipitately. This rumour may be accounted for by the following ludicrous circumſtance, which happened on an evening prior to the celebration of the fourth of July:—Splendid preparations were making for the approaching feſtival, among the reſt ſome grand fire works were to be exhibited—Unfortunately the laboratory took fire, the exploſion of rockets, crackers, &c. &c. occaſioned a great alarm among the troops as it was not immediately known from whence it proceeded; the alarm guns were fired and the drums beat to arms This of courſe occaſioned equal conſternation among the Indians who expected an immediate attack; the conſequence was their inſtantaneous flight in all directions—ſome took to the water, others to the woods, and it was not without ſome difficulty that they could be made ſenſible of the truth, and brought back again to their encampments.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 29.

COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and ſpreading infectious diſeaſes in this city, report,

That ſince their report of the 24th inſt. twenty perſons have died of the preſent epidemic. The committee are ſo fully perſuaded that the diſorder which exiſts principally, if not altogether, along a part of the eaſtern ſhore of this city, is a local malady; that they have directed various meaſures to be purſued for the removal of its moſt probable ſource.—The committee further report, that the number of ſick have decreaſed ſince their laſt report, and that two perſons only have died in the laſt twenty four hours. *By order of the committee,*

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Friday Morning, Auguſt 28, 1793.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 5.

On Wedneſday laſt was celebrated, in the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe in this Town, the anniverſary Commencement of Rhode Iſland College.—Col. *Taylor's* Company attended the uſual Proceſſion, together with a Band of Muſic. After Prayer by the Preſident, ſucceeded the following Exerciſes:

An Oration, on the Impolicy of oppoſing Opinion by Force—the ſalutatory Addreſſes—by *John Smith.*

An intermediate Oration, on national Greatneſs—by *Joſeph Eaton.*

An intermediate Oration, ſhewing that Literature is the moſt permanent Baſis of Felicity—by *Charles O. Screven.*

An Oration, on the general Effects of Luxury on Science—by *Iſaac Averell.*

MUSIC.

A Diſpute, on this Queſtion, *Whether the Love of Fame is advantageous to Mankind?*—by *John Luſcombe, Peleg Chandler,* and *John A. Hazard.*

An Oration on Deiſm, conſidered as a Prelude to the univerſal Eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity—by *Amos Hopkins.*

An intermediate Oration on Commerce—by *Thomas Screven.*

An Oration on the Death of *Stephen Torrey* by *Stephen Cutler.*

MUSIC.

An Oration on the State of Literature in the United States—by *Gaius Dean.*

An Oration on the Immortality of Brutes, by *Simeon Marcy.*

An Oration on the Progreſs of Science—by *James Gurney.*

An intermediate Oration on the Origin and Evils of political Oppreſſion—by *Joſeph W. Croſman.*

AFTERNOON.

MUSIC.

An intermediate Oration on Faction—by *James Gordon.*

A Diſſertation on the Theatre—by *Abiel Williams.*

A Diſſertation, in Latin, on War—by *Iſaac Briggs.*

An Oration on the Advantages reſulting from the Art of Printing—by *Oliver Wiſwell.*

MUSIC.

An intermediate Oration, on the Neceſſity of ſubjecting the Paſſions to Reaſon—by *Braſtus Learned.*

An intermediate Oration, on the Advantages of Commerce—by *Samuel G. Arnold.*

An intermediate Oration, on the Advantages of Men of Genius to Mankind—by *Eliſha Fiſk.*

An Oration on the Influence of Government on the Spirit of Nations—by *Andrew Morton.*

Valedictory Addreſſes, and an Oration on mental Improvement—by *William Baylies.*

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred by the Preſident on the following young Gentlemen, Alumni of the College; *Samuel G. Arnold, Iſaac Averell, William Baylies, Iſaac Briggs, Peleg Chandler, Joſeph W. Croſman, Stephen Cutler, Gaius Dean, Joſeph Eaton, Eliſha Fiſk, James Gordon, James Gurney, John A. Hazard, Amos Hopkins, Braſtus Learned, John Luſcombe, Simeon Marcy, Andrew Morton, Charles O. Screven, Thomas Screven, John Smith, Aſaph Thompſon, Ezekiel Whitman, Abiel Williams, John Winſlow,* and *Oliver Winſlow.*

The Degree of Maſter of Arts was then conferred on the following Gentlemen, Alumni of this College;—*William Hunter, Obadiah Penniman, Richard Stites, Ebenezer Withington, William Folwell, Bildad Barney, Lewi Wheaton, George Patten, Nathaniel Hazard, Joel Briggs,* and *James B. Maſon.*

The honorary Degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred on Mr. *Iſaac Tomkins,* of New-Bedford; Mr. *Eliphalet Nott,* of Plainfield; and Mr. *Thomas Dunn,* of New-York.

Mr. *Andrew Beattie,* of Harvard College, was admitted *ad eundem.*

The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Rev. *John Prince,* of Salem, Maſſachuſetts.

The Rev. Dr. *Stillman* concluded with Prayer.

In the Forenoon the Houſe was leſs crowded, on account of the Weather. In the Afternoon there was a full Houſe, and the Exerciſes of the young Gentlemen were received with Applauſe, and reflected Honour on the Inſtructors of the College.

The Corporation of the College, at their anniverſary Meeting this Week, elected the Rev. *Peres Fobes,* L. L. D. a Fellow, and the Rev. *Charles Thompſon* a Truſtee of the College. They alſo appointed Dr. *John Williams* Steward of the College, and Mr. *Timothy Briggs,* Tutor elect.

NEWPORT, September 8.

The Law of this State for introducing Dollars and Cents, as the Money of Account, took Place on the firſt Day of September Inſt.

Demarara, we are informed, has been declared, by the Conſtituted Authorities there, a free Port to all ſtrange Flags; and they have aboliſhed the Duties of Tonnage.

Laſt Tueſday, about Noon, the French Frigate Meduſa, in this Harbour, got under Way, and proceeded to Sea, with the Wind at S. W.—The Britiſh Ship Africa, which lay in the Narraganſett Bay, near the South-Ferry, followed her in about an Hour, and after remaining out until Thurſday, returned into the Bay again to her former Station—*without (it is ſaid) ſeeing the Meduſa.*

On Saturday arrived in the Weſt Bay, the Britiſh Frigate Cleopatra, from Halifax.

*** *Thoſe Perſons who incline to become intereſted in the Eſtabliſhment of a Bank in this Town, are requeſted to meet at the State-Houſe, on Thurſday next, at Three o'Clock, P M.*

§†§ *Notice will be given of the Time of drawing, of the Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, in the next Paper.*

State of Rhode Island, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, June Session, A. D. 1795.

An Act for taking a general Estimate of the rateable Property within the State and of that belonging to the Inhabitants being without the State.

BE *it enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is hereby enacted*, That each town in this State be and is hereby directed, at the town-meeting to be holden on the last Tuesday in August next, to appoint a committee, consisting of not less than three, nor more than five persons; which committee is hereby required and empowered to call upon the individuals of the town they shall be appointed for, to render an exact account to them of all their rateable property, whether real or personal, under oath or affirmation: That the said committee shall from such lists so made and sworn to, with the valuation bills in such town, together with any other information they can obtain, make a just and true estimate of all the rateable property in such town, according to the value of the same, under oath; *Provided nevertheless*, That household furniture (excepting plate, which is hereby declared to be rateable) farming utensils, the tools of mechanics, and one quarter part of property at sea, shall not be deemed rateable property; That the said committee proceed upon and complete the business for which they are appointed, by the tenth day of October next; and that they be paid for their services by the town appointing them.

It is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That Mr. John L. Boss, John Davis, Esq; Mr. Moses Brown, Noah Matthewson, Esq; Joseph Stanton, jun. Esq; Elisha R. Potter, Esq; Ichabod Cole, Esq; Thomas Allin, Esq; Mr. William Greene, and Isaac Johnston, Esq; be and they are hereby appointed a State's committee, and empowered and directed to go into all the towns in the State, and call upon the committees of the several towns to appear before them, with the estimates by them taken, together with the accounts given in to them by the individuals, under oath or affirmation, of their rateable property; and also a list of those persons who shall not deliver to them a list of their estates, agreeable to this act; and to inform them, the said State's committee, of the principles upon which they, the town's committee, have proceeded: And that the said State's committee, from the estimates so made, together with any other information they can obtain, either from the town's committee, or by comparing the estates in the different towns, form a general estimate of all the rateable property in the State.

It is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person, in any town in the State, shall refuse or neglect to deliver an account of his or her rateable property, of any kind, name or nature, excepting as aforesaid, to the said town's committee, on or before the time which shall be by them appointed for that purpose, in such case the said State's committee shall be and they are hereby authorised and empowered, to put such valuation upon the property of the person so refusing or neglecting as they shall think proper, which shall be taxed two-fold by the town, in proportion to the property of other citizens, as determined by the said valuation, until he or she shall give an estimate of his or her property, agreeable to the directions of this act; unless he or she shall be beyond sea, or absent from the State; *Provided however*, That no person living in one town, and holding an estate in another town, shall be two folded, unless he or she, or his or her tenant or agent, shall neglect, upon notice given, to attend in such other town, and give an account of his or her rateable property therein.

It is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any town shall neglect to appoint a committee to take an estimate, or if all the inhabitants of any town shall neglect giving in an account of their rateable property agreeable to this act, in such case the said State's committee shall put such valuation upon such town as they shall think proper; and that such town shall be assessed two fold, in the same proportion as individuals who shall neglect to give an account of their rateable property are to be assessed by this act.

And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the State's committee shall, immediately after the said tenth day of October, proceed to and complete as soon as may be the duty by this act assigned them: And that they make report to this Assembly, at the next following session after they shall have executed the business of their appointment.

A true Copy:
Witness, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of the Town of Newport, who are hereby required to bring in an Account of their rateable Estates, in Compliance with the foregoing Act of Assembly, to us or either of us the Subscribers, appointed by the Town to receive the same, on or before the last Day of the present Month.—— The Subscribers will attend together, at the "Office of Inspection" of George Sears, on every Friday and Saturday of the present Month, from 9 o'Clock to 12 in the Forenoon, and from 2 o'Clock to 5 in the Afternoon.

GEORGE SEARS,
BENJAMIN SAYER,
NICHOLAS TAYLOR, } Committee.

Newport, Sept. 7, 1795.

CUTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Sept. 8.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Harlequin, Adams,	Providence
Sloop Esther, Dean,	Dighton
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Hannah, Hammond,	Philadelphia
Sloop Ranger, Effeck,	Hudson
Sloop Lucretia, Pease,	Wareham
Sloop Harriot, Munro,	West Indies
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New York
Sloop Fame, Chase,	Ditto
Brig Beaver, Hull,	Ditto

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS *omitted will be carefully attended to next Week.*

SIMPLE INTEREST.

A Correspondent observing of late, a great Pother about computing Simple Interest on old Debts, &c. not only among private Citizens, but even in our Courts of Justice, by which it appears, that by Reason of the Smoke the Dust, and Fog, that has arose in the Town, during our late British and Paper Wars, the Idea of such Computation is almost entirely lost; begs Leave, therefore respectfully to present to the Public the following Model, in order to dispel the complicated Cloud and recover the Idea again to its pristine Usefulness. This Mahod he presumes will serve without the least Variation from Truth and Justice, in every Case that exists which cannot be done otherwise than keeping the Interest separate from the Principal Sums 'till the close of the Account, or End of the Term the same shall continue, without operating to the Prejudice either of the Borrower or the Lender.

Note. As the Interest can never be involved with the Principal without Error, during the Process of Calculation;—so, in this Model, for the better understanding the Truth and Propriety of this easy Rule, have only deducted, each Year's Interest arising on the Payments, as they increase from Year to Year from the 10 Years Interest on the Sum borrowed—as follows:

January 1, 1785, Borrowed £. 100
Interest 10 Years £ 60
Paid Jan. 1786 £. 10, Principal for the first Year.
Interest 1st Year, 10
£. 59 8
Do. Jan. 1, 1787, £. 10.
Principal for 2 Years £ 20, Interest 2 Years 1 4
£. 58 4
Do. Jan. 1, 1788, 10,
Principal for 3 Year £ 30, 3d, 1 16
£. 56 8
Do. '89, 10,
Principal for 4th Year £. 40, 4th, 2 8
£ 54 0
Do. '90 10,
Principal for 5th Year £. 50, 5th, 3
£. 51
Do. '91 10,
Principal for 6th Year £. 60, 6th, 3 12
£. 47 8
Do. '92 10,
Principal for 7th Year £. 70, 7th, 4 4
£. 43 4
Do. '93. 10,
Principal for 8th Year £ 80, 8th, 4 16
£. 38 8
Do. '94, 10,
Principal for 9th Year £ 90, 9th, 5 8
Do. Jan. 1, 1795. 10, £ 33 Balance of Interest is due on the Obligation.
Sum borrowed £. 100,

Sale at Auction,

On Saturday the 12th Instant, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. at Col. Sherburne's Wharf,

The Sloop HANNAH,

With her Appurtenances.——She is 100 Tons Burthen; a stout eastern-built Vessel, lately employed in bringing Timber for the Bridge, and is well calculated for carrying Lumber or Horses.

Newport, Sept. 7, 1795.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have just imported, and for SALE,

20 Hogsheads of First Quality

Jamaica SUGAR.
An Assortment of CALICOES and Irish LINENS, by the Package or Piece.

September 8, 1795.

For SALE, by

J. Richardson,

AT THE POST-OFFICE,

A Great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

Also—BOOKS to let.

TICKETS to sell in Harvard College—Connecticut Manufactory—Exchange—New Congregational Meeting House—Little Compton and Warren Church LOTTERIES.

A large Assortment of HOUSE-PAPER, both American and French, with beautiful Borders.

MUSTARD by the Pound and Bottle—Poland STARCH—Black PEPPER—Roxbury BOOT-LEGS—New RAISINS, by Cask, and Pound—SNUFF, by Cask, Bladder and Pound—GUNPOWDER—Best DUMB FISH.

Newport, Sept. 9, 1795.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.
August 17, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of MARSH LEWIS, of Hopkinton, in the County of Washington, Trader, alias Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden, at South Kingstown, on the last Monday of October next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of an Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

THEATRE, NEWPORT.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 9.
Will be performed the favourite TRAGEDY of the

GAMESTER.

To which will be added the FARCE of

ALL IN GOOD HUMOUR.

The Performance to begin exactly at Seven o'Clock.

Wanted immediately,

A CHAMBER genteelly furnished, for which a liberal Price will be given.—— Inquire of the Printer hereof.

Newport, Sept. 8, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

Jamaica Spirits by the Hogshead

or Barrel,
West-India and New-England RUM by the Hogshead and Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel or Case,
MOLASSES, of the first Quality, for retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
FLOUR, TAR and TURPENTINE, by the Barrel,
500 Bushels Indian CORN, that will weigh on an Average from 62 to 64 lb. per Bushel——will be sold cheap for Cash.

A Consignment of about 90 Boxes of WINDOW GLASS of the following Sizes, viz. 6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10, by the Box or Boxes.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town, which will be sold reasonable for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 8, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY-CAP COFFEE HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Island Rum, New-England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molasses, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fish Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

Any Persons inclined to take in

WEAVING, at their own Homes, may have constant Employ upon good Terms.—For Particulars apply at the DUCK MANUFACTORY.

Newport, Aug 19 1795.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,

The SCHOONER PHEBE,

EZEKIEL LUTHER, Master,

ABOUT 80 Tons Burthen, entirely new, and well found, having good Accommodations for Passengers, will sail the first of October.

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. BURRELL.

Newport, August 24, 1795.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,

The SCHOONER SALLY,

About 80 Tons Burthen,

STEPHEN ANTHONY, Master,

A New Vessel, with good Accommodations, will sail the 15th October.——For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to E. BURRELL.

Newport August 24, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Cottrell,

A Few Barrels of the best Jamaica Sugar, and St. Croix Rum. Also Brick and Tile, of an excellent Quality.

Newport, August 24, 1795.

WANTED,

Two active Lads, about sixteen

or eighteen Years of Age, to attend in a Store at Charleston, South Carolina. Inquire of the Printer.

24th August, '95.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, June Session, A. D. 1795.

An Act for taking a general Estimate of the rateable Property within the State and of that belonging to the Inhabitants being without the State.

BE it enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is hereby enacted, That each town in this State be and is hereby directed, at the town-meeting to be holden on the last Tuesday in August next, to appoint a committee, consisting of not less than three, nor more than five persons; which committee is hereby required and empowered to call upon the individuals of the town they shall be appointed for, to render an exact account to them of all their rateable property, whether real or personal, under oath or affirmation: That the said committee shall from such lists so made and sworn to, with the valuation bills in such town, together with any other information they can obtain, make a just and true estimate of all the rateable property in such town, according to the value of the same, under oath; *Provided nevertheless*, That household furniture (excepting plate, which is hereby declared to be rateable) farming utensils, the tools of mechanics, and one quarter part of property at sea, shall not be deemed rateable property; That the said committee proceed upon and complete the business for which they are appointed, by the tenth day of October next; and that they be paid for their services by the town appointing them.

It is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That Mr. John L. Boss, John Davis, Esq; Mr. Moses Brown, Noah Matthewson, Esq; Joseph Stanton, jun. Esq; Elisha R. Potter, Esq; Ichabod Cole, Esq; Thomas Allin, Esq; Mr. William Greene, and Isaac Johnston, Esq; be and they are hereby appointed a State's committee, and empowered and directed to go into all the towns in the State, and call upon the committees of the several towns to appear before them, with the estimates by them taken, together with the accounts given in to them by the individuals, under oath or affirmation, of their rateable property; and also a list of those persons who shall not deliver to them a list of their estates, agreeable to this act; and to inform them, the said State's committee, of the principles upon which they, the town's committee, have proceeded: And that the said State's committee, from the estimates so made, together with any other information they can obtain, either from the town's committee, or by comparing the estates in the different towns, form a general estimate of all the rateable property in the State.

It is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person, in any town in the State, shall refuse or neglect to deliver an account of his or her rateable property, of any kind, name or nature, excepting as aforesaid, to the said town's committee, on or before the time which shall be by them appointed for that purpose, in such case the said State's committee shall be and they are hereby authorised and empowered, to put such valuation upon the property of the person so refusing or neglecting as they shall think proper, which shall be taxed two-fold by the town, in proportion to the property of other citizens, as determined by the said valuation, until he or she shall give an estimate of his or her property, agreeable to the directions of this act; unless he or she shall be beyond sea, or absent from the State; *Provided however*, That no person living in one town, and holding an estate in another town, shall be two folded, unless he or she, or his or her tenant or agent, shall neglect, upon notice given, to attend in such other town, and give an account of his or her rateable property therein.

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GEORGE SEARS,
BENJAMIN SAYER,
NICHOLAS TAYLOR, } Committee.

Newport, Sept. 7, 1795.

CUTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Sept. 8.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Harlequin, Adams,	Providence
Sloop Esther, Dean,	Dighton
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Hannah, Hammond,	Philadelphia
Sloop Ranger, Effeck,	Hudson
Sloop Phœnix, Pease,	Wareham
Sloop Harriot, Munro,	West Indies
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New York
Sloop Fame, Chase,	Ditto
Brig Beaver, Hull,	Ditto

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS *omitted will be carefully attended to next Week.*

SIMPLE INTEREST.

A Correspondent observing of late, a great Pother about computing Simple Interest on old Debts, &c. not only among private Citizens, but even in our Courts of Justice, by which it appears, that by Reason of the Smoke the Dust, and Fog, that has arose in the Town, during our late British and Paper Wars, the Idea of such Computation is almost entirely lost; begs Leave, therefore respectfully to present to the Public the following Model, in order to dispel the complicated Cloud and recover the Idea again to its pristine Usefulness. This Method he presumes will serve without the least Variation from Truth and Justice, in every Case that exists which cannot be done otherwise than keeping the Interest separate from the Principal Sums 'till the close of the Account, or End of the Term the same shall continue, without operating to the Prejudice either of the Borrower or the Lender.

Note. As the Interest can never be involved with the Principal without Error, during the Process of Calculation;—so, in this Model, for the better understanding the Truth and Propriety of this easy Rule, have only deducted, each Year's Interest arising on the Payments, as they increase from Year to Year from the 10 Years Interest on the Sum borrowed—as follows:

January 1, 1785, Borrowed	£. 100		
Interest 10 Years	£ 60		
Paid Jan. 1786 £. 10, Principal for the first Year.			
Interest 1st Year,			18
		£. 59	8
Do. Jan. 1, 1787, £. 10.			
Principal for 2 Years £ 20,	Interest 2 Years	1	4
		£. 58	4
Do. Jan. 1, 1788, 10,			
Principal for 3 Year £ 30,	3d,	1	16
		£. 56	8
Do. '89, 10,			
Principal for 4th Year £. 40,	4th,	2	8
		£. 54	0
Do. '90 10,			
Principal for 5th Year £. 50,	5th,	3	
		£. 51	
Do. '91 10,			
Principal for 6th Year £. 60,	6th,	3	12
		£. 47	8
Do. '92 10,			
Principal for 7th Year £. 70,	7th,	4	4
		£ 43	4
Do. '93. 10,			
Principal for 8th Year £ 80,	8th,	4	16
		£. 38	8
Do. '94, 10,			
Principal for 9th Year £ 90,	9th.	5	8
		£ 33	Balance of Interest is due on the Obligation.
Do. Jan. 1, 1795. 10,			
Sum borrowed £. 100,			

Sale at Auction,

On Saturday the 12th Instant, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. at Col. Sherburne's Wharf,

The Sloop HANNAH,

With her Appurtenances.—— She is 100 Tons Burthen; a stout eastern-built Vessel, lately employed in bringing Timber for the Bridge, and is well calculated for carrying Lumber or Horses.

Newport, Sept. 7, 1795.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have just imported, and for SALE,

20 Hogsheads of First Quality
Jamaica SUGAR.

An Assortment of CALICOES and Irish LINENS, by the Package or Piece.

September 8, 1795.

For SALE, by

J. Richardson,

AT THE POST-OFFICE,

A Great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

Also—BOOKS to let.

TICKETS to sell in Harvard College—Connecticut Manufactory—Exchange—New Congregational Meeting House—Little Compton and Warren Church LOTTERIES.

A large Assortment of HOUSE-PAPER, both American and French, with beautiful Borders.

MUSTARD by the Pound and Bottle—Poland STARCH—Black PEPPER—Roxbury BOOT-LEGS—New RAISINS, by Cask, and Pound—SNUFF, by Cask. Bladder and Pound—GUNPOWDER—Best DUMB FISH.

Newport, Sept. 7, 1795.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.
August 17, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of MARSH LEWIS, of Hopkinton, in the County of Washington, Trader, alias Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden, at South Kingstown, on the last Monday of October next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of an Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

THEATRE, NEWPORT.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 9.
Will be performed the favourite TRAGEDY of the

GAMESTER.

To which will be added the FARCE of

ALL IN GOOD HUMOUR.

The Performance to begin exactly at Seven o'Clock.

Wanted immediately,

A CHAMBER genteelly furnished, for which a liberal Price will be given.—— Inquire of the Printer hereof.

Newport, Sept. 8, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

Jamaica Spirits by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West-India and New-England RUM by the Hogshead and Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel or Case,
MOLASSES, of the first Quality, for retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
FLOUR, TAR and TURPENTINE, by the Barrel,
500 Bushels Indian CORN, that will weigh on an Average from 62 to 64 lb. per Bushel——will be sold cheap for Cash.

A Consignment of about 90 Boxes of WINDOW GLASS of the following Sizes, viz. 6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10, by the Box or Boxes.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town, which will be sold reasonable for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 8, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY-CAP COFFEE HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Island Rum, New-England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molasses, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fish Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

Any Persons inclined to take in WEAVING, at their own Homes, may have constant Employ upon good Terms.—For Particulars apply at the DUCK MANUFACTORY.

Newport, Aug. 19, 1795.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,

The SCHOONER PHEBE,

EZEKIEL LUTHER, Master,

ABOUT 80 Tons Burthen, entirely new, and well found, having good Accommodations for Passengers, will sail the first of October.

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. BURRELL.

Newport, August 24, 1795.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,

The SCHOONER SALLY,

About 80 Tons Burthen,

STEPHEN ANTHONY, Master,

A New Vessel, with good Accommodations, will sail the 15th October.——For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to E. BURRELL.

Newport August, 24, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Cottrell,

A Few Barrels of the best Jamaica Sugar, and St. Croix Rum. Also Brick and Tile, of an excellent Quality.

Newport, August 24, 1795.

WANTED.

Two active Lads, about sixteen or eighteen Years of Age, to attend in a Store at Charleston, South Carolina. Inquire of the Printer.

24th August, '95.

ODE,
BY
SIR WILLIAM JONES.

WHAT constitutes a State?
Not high-raised battlement, or labored mound,
Thick wall, or moored gate;
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crown'd.

Not bays and broad arm'd ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starr'd and spangled courts,
Where low brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride.

No—MEN, high minded MEN,
With powers as far above dull brutes endu'd,
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude—

Men who their *duties* know,
But know their *rights*, and knowing, dare maintain,
Prevent the long aim'd blow,
And crush the tyrant, while they rend the chain.

These constitute a State,
And sovereign LAW, that State's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate,
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill.

Smit by her sacred frown,
The fiend *Oppression*, like a vapor sinks,
And e'en the' all dazzling crown
Hides his faint rays, and, at her bidding, shrinks.

Such was this heav'n lov'd isle,
Than *Lesbos* fairer, and the *Cretan* shore!
No more shall FREEDOM smile?
Shall Britons languish and be men no more?

Since all must life resign,
Those sweet rewards, which decorate the brave,
'Tis folly to decline,
And steal inglorious to the silent grave!

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FRUIT LIQUOR AS AN OBJECT OF RURAL ECONOMY. Notwithstanding the extraordinary produce of fruit, which this country affords, in a plentiful year, it is a disputable point; especially between landlord and tenant; whether, upon the whole, the liquor it yields be a good, or an evil. This is a matter, which would be difficult to determine, demonstrably.—I am inclined to believe, from what I have saw, that, it is, *under present circumstances*, the latter.

The damage done to the crops, by the drip and shade of the trees, is annual, certain, and, *at present*, excessive.—Whereas a general hit of fruit is most uncertain; is not expected oftener than every third year. This is the fourth year from the last general fruitage. Many trees during this interval, not having, perhaps, matured an apple:—While this year, tho' the produce be abundant, the price is so low, that it little more than pays for labour, carriage and attention; yet the neat profits of this year, small as they may be, have to stand against the damage of four years; also against a proportionate share of the cost of plants, planting, grafting, and defending the young trees; of the mill house and apparatus; of the wear and tear of casks, and of cellar room; as well as against the evils of a habit of drinking; which, in a fruit year, is the cause of much idleness; and, in a dearth of fruit, is the cause of an unhappy waste of malt liquor; which, also, the neat profit of the fruit year, has to stand against.

Nevertheless, it is sufficiently evident, from data interspersed in the foregoing pages, tho' difficult to *prove*, that youthful bearing trees, even of the common sorts of fruit, and under their present neglect, produce on a par of years, more than will repay their several incumbrances—and that the more valuable kinds are very advantageous to their occupiers.

THE EFFECT OF FRUIT TREES ON THE GROWTH THAT GROW IN, depends much on the distance they are planted from each other; as well as on the width of their heads, and the height of these from the ground. Low spreading trees, planted in close order; especially if full of wood; are ruinous to the crops, which are under them: drawing up corn weak and spiritless; and, by destroying or checking the better herbage, give grass what is called sourness; entirely changing the quality of the herbage. On the contrary, tall stemmed lofty trees, kept within due bounds, thin of wood, and standing at suitable distances, will admit corn growing beneath them; especially while young; and, under these circumstances, are much less injurious to grass (except in autumn with their leaves) than reason may suggest, besides an advocate for fruit grounds might argue, that the trees feed, in part at least below the corn mould, or vegetative stratum; so that the husbandman might be said to be reaping two crops, at the same time, from the same land; one the produce of the soil; the other of the substratum; whose treasures without the trees, would be lost to him. There is probably some truth in this idea.

Upon the whole, I think we may fairly conclude, that by encreasing the better fruits, and, by pursuing proper management throughout, the fruit grounds and orchards of these counties, might be rendered a source of riches to them; and, at the same time, be a benefit to the nation at large.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

WHEREAS the Subscribers were, by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of East Greenwich, on the Twenty fifth Day of July last, appointed Administrators to the Estate of THOMAS FRY, Esq; late of East Greenwich, deceased, with the Will annexed, and thereby empowered to administer the Goods of said deceased, not before administered by the Executors—Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Persons having Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment.

RICHARD MATHEWSON,
THOMAS TILLINGHAST, } *Administ.*

East Greenwich, August 4, 1795.

NEWPORT
Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School
LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Trustees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in said *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subscribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, present the said Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5 000	are	10 000
5		2 000		10 000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10 000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12 500
11,200		10		112,000
12,000				250 000

The PRIZES subject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery consists of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw less than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be sold for 71 Dollars in Cash, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchasers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be sold for 125 Dollars, and single Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which shall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and so drawn—so as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the several Objects which it is to accomplish being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is presumed that it will receive such Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and those not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generously given for the Purpose of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by
GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode Island) March 20, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,
HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the Subscribers; and those indebted to said Estate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL WRIGHT, and
CHARLES WRIGHT, } *Executors.*

Newport, August, 10, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a HOUSE, and about 30 Acres of LAND near the same, about the Middle of the Island of Jamestown, on the East Side thereof, adjoining westerly on the main Road, and easterly on the Sea——It is well watered, and well walled.——For further Particulars, inquire of Peleg Carr, near the Premises, or of Samuel Carr, at the Ferry, near the Red-Market.

Jamestown, August 10, 1795.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of PARKER LAWTON, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement, within Three Months from this Date:—And those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment within the above Time, to

SARAH LAWTON, Administratrix.

Newport, August 24, 1795.

PROPOSALS *for carrying the* MAILS *of the* UNITED STATES, *on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office until the* 15*th day of October next.*

MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE-ISLAND.

15 FROM Taunton to Providence, *once a week.*
Leave Taunton every Wednesday by 5 A. M. arrive at Providence by 11 A. M. Returning. Leave Providence by 1 P. M, and arrive at Taunton by 7 P. M.

16. From Taunton by Dighton and Somerset to Warren once a week.

Leave Taunton on Wednesday by 5, A. M. and arrive at Warren by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave Warren in two hours and arrive at Taunton by 6 P. M.

17. From New Bedford to Newport, Towerhill, Westerly in Rhode Island and to Stonington Point and New London, in Connecticut *once a week.*

Leave New Bedford on Tuesday 7. A. M. arrive at Newport by 3 P. M. Leave Newport on Wednesday by 9 A. M. and arrive at New-London on Thursday by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave New London every Thursday by noon, arrive at Newport on Friday by 6 P. M Leave Newport, Saturday, or Monday by 8 A. M. and arrive at New Bedford by 3 P. M.

18. From Boston by Providence (East-Greenwich) (Warren and Bristol) to Newport *twice a week.*

Leave Boston every Tuesday and Friday by 6. A. M. arrive at Providence by 6. P. M. Leave Providence on Wednesday and Saturday by 7 A. M. arrive at East-Greenwich by 10 A. M. on Wednesday at Warren on Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Newport same days by 4 P. M. Returning. Leave Newport on Tuesday and Thursday by 4 P. M. arrive at Bristol on Wednesday and Friday by 8 A. M. at Warren by 10 A. M. at Providence by noon, and at Boston on Thursday and Saturday by noon.

RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.

19 From Providence by Norwich, New London, Saybrook, Killingworth and Guilford to New Haven, *twice a week.* Leave Providence every Wednesday and Saturday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Norwich by 6 P. M. Leave Norwich on Thursday and Monday by 7 A. M. arrive at New-London by 10 A. M. Leave New London in half an hour, and arrive at Killingworth by 6 P. M. Leave Killingworth on Tuesday and Friday by 6 A. M. and arrive at New-Haven by 3 P. M. Returning. Leave New-Haven on Monday and Wednesday by 7 A. M. arrive at Saybrook by 6 P. M. Leave Saybrook on Tuesday and Thursday by 6 A. M. arrive at New-London by 11 A. M. at Norwich by 2 P. M. and at Providence on Wednesday and Friday by noon. *Note the same as at road no 7.*

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without emolument.

Note 5. The contracts are to be in operation, on the 1st of day of January next, and to continue until the 31st of October 1797.

Note 6. Should any persons making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals such alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 7. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Contractors may receive and pay quarterly.

General Post-Office,
Philad. July 07, 1795.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM.
Post Master General.

July 28.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council of South Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOSEPH HAMMOND, late of South Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose; all Persons having any Demands on said Estate may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us. We shall attend on that Business the last Monday in every Month, during the above Time, at the Dwelling House of Timothy Peckham, on Little-Rest Hill.

GARDNER MUMFORD,
SAMUEL HOXSIE.

South-Kingstown, Aug. 22, 1795.

WE the Subscribers being by the Town Council of North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of JONATHAN SLOCUM, Mariner, late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, and Twelve Months from this Date being allowed by said Council for that Purpose—Therefore, we hereby notify said Creditors to bring in their respective Claims to either of us the Subscribers, at our respective Dwellings, at any Time within said Term.

JOHN CHADSEY,
FRANCIS REYNOLDS.

Those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment, and escape Trouble, and save Cost.

ELISABETH SLOCUM, Administratrix.

North-Kingstown, August 10, 1795.

ODE,

BY

SIR WILLIAM JONES.

WHAT conſtitutes a ſtate?
Not high-raiſed battlement, or labored mound,
Thick wall, or moored gate;
Not cities proud with ſpires and turrets crown'd.

Not bays, and broad arm'd ports,
Where, laughing at the ſtorm, rich navies ride;
Not ſtarr'd and ſpangled courts,
Where low brow'd baſeneſs wafts perfume to pride.

No—MEN, high minded MEN,
With powers as far above dull brutes endu'd,
In foreſt, brake, or den,
As beaſts excel cold rocks and brambles rude—

Men who their *duties* know,
But know their *rights*, and knowing, dare maintain,
Prevent the long arm'd blow,
And ſtruſt the tyrant, while they rend the chain.

Theſe conſtitute a ſtate,
And ſovereign LAW, that ſtate's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate,
Sits empreſs, crowning good, repreſſing ill.

Smit by her ſacred frown,
The fiend *Oppreſſion*, like a vapor ſinks,
And e'en th' all dazzling crown
Hides his faint rays, and, at her bidding, ſhrinks.

Such was this heav'n lov'd iſle,
Than *Leſbos* fairer, and the *Cretan* ſhore!
No more ſhall FREEDOM ſmile?
Shall Britons languiſh and be men no more?

Since all muſt life reſign,
Thoſe ſweet rewards, which decorate the brave,
'Tis folly to decline,
And ſteal inglorious to the ſilent grave!

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR in *Hereſordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FRUIT LIQUOR AS AN OBJECT OF RURAL ECONOMY. Notwithſtanding the extraordinary produce of fruit, which this country affords, in a plentiful year, it is a diſputable point; eſpecially between landlord and tenant; whether, upon the whole, the liquor it yields be a good, or an evil. This is a matter, which would be difficult to determine, demonſtrably.—I am inclined to believe, from what I have ſaw, that, it is, *under preſent circumſtances*, the latter.

The damage done to the crops, by the drip and ſhade of the trees, is annual, certain, and, *at preſent*, exceſſive.—Whereas a general hit of fruit is moſt uncertain; is not expected oftener than every third year. This is the fourth year from the laſt general fruitage. Many trees during this interval, not having, perhaps, matured an apple:—While this year, tho' the produce be abundant, the price is ſo low, that it little more than pays for labour, carriage and attention; yet the neat profits of this year, ſmall as they may be, have to ſtand againſt the damage of four years; alſo againſt a proportionate ſhare of the coſt of plants, planting, grafting, and defending the young trees; of the mill houſe and apparatus; of the wear and tear of caſks, and of cellar room; as well as againſt the evils of a habit of drinking; which, in a fruit year, is the cauſe of much idleneſs; and, in a dearth of fruit, is the cauſe of an unhappy waſte of malt liquor; which, alſo, the neat profit of the fruit year, has to ſtand againſt.

Nevertheleſs, it is ſufficiently evident, from data interſpeſed in the foregoing pages, tho' difficult to *prove*, that youthful bearing trees, even of the common ſorts of fruit, and under their preſent neglect, produce on a par of years, more than will repay their ſeveral incumbrances—and that the more valuable kinds are very advantageous to their occupiers.

THE EFFECT OF FRUIT TREES ON THE GROUNDS THEY GROW IN, depends much on the diſtance they are planted from each other; as well as on the width of their heads, and the height of theſe from the ground. Low ſpreading trees, planted in cloſe order; eſpecially if full of wood; are ruinous to the crops, which are under them: drawing up corn weak and ſpiritleſs; and, by deſtroying or checking the better herbage, give graſs what is called ſourneſs; entirely changing the quality of the herbage. On the contrary, tall ſtemmed lofty trees, kept within due bounds, thin of wood, and ſtanding at ſuitable diſtances, will admit corn growing beneath them; eſpecially while young; and, under theſe circumſtances, are much leſs injurious to graſs (except in autumn with their leaves) than reaſon may ſuggeſt, beſide an advocate for fruit grounds might argue, that the trees feed, in part at leaſt, below the corn mould, or vegetative ſtratum; ſo that the huſbandman might be ſaid to be reaping two crops, at the ſame time, from the ſame land; one the produce of the ſoil; the other of the ſubſtratum; whoſe treaſures without the trees, would be loſt to him. There is probably ſome truth in this idea.

Upon the whole, I think we may fairly conclude, that by encreaſing the better fruits, and, by purſuing proper management throughout, the fruit grounds and orchards of theſe counties, might be rendered a ſource of riches to them; and, at the ſame time, be a benefit to the nation at large.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

WHEREAS the Subſcribers were, by the Worſhipful Town Council of the Town of Eaſt Greenwich, on the Twenty-fifth Day of July laſt, appointed Adminiſtrators to the Eſtate of THOMAS FRY, Eſq; late of Eaſt Greenwich, deceaſed, with the Will annexed, and thereby empowered to adminiſter the Goods of ſaid deceaſed, not before adminiſtered by the Executors——Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Perſons having Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

RICHARD MATHEWSON,
THOMAS TILLINGHAST, } *Adminiſt.*

Eaſt-Greenwich, Auguſt 4, 1795.

NEWPORT
Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School
LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND
and PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Truſtees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in ſaid *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subſcribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, preſent the ſaid Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5 000	are	10 000
5		2 000		10 000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10 000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12 500
11,200		10		112,000
12,000				250 000

The PRIZES ſubject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery conſiſts of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be ſold for 71 Dollars in Caſh, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchaſers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be ſold for 125 Dollars, and ſingle Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which ſhall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re drawn—ſo as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the ſeveral Objects which it is to accompliſh being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is preſumed that it will receive ſuch Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and thoſe not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generouſly given for the Purpoſe of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by
GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode Iſland) March 20, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to the Subſcribers; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL WRIGHT, and
CHARLES WRIGHT, } *Executors.*

Newport, Auguſt, 10, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a HOUSE, and about 30 Acres of LAND near the ſame, about the Middle of the Iſland of Jamestown, on the Eaſt Side thereof, adjoining weſterly on the main Road, and eaſterly on the Sea.——It is well watered, and well walled.—— For further Particulars, inquire of Peleg Carr, near the Premiſes, or of Samuel Carr, at the Ferry, near the Red-Market.

Jamestown, Auguſt 10, 1795.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of PARKER LAWTON, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement, within Three Months from this Date:—And thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment within the above Time, to

SARAH LAWTON, Adminiſtratrix.

Newport, Auguſt 24, 1795.

PROPOSALS *for carrying the* MAILS *of the* UNITED STATES, *on the following Poſt Roads, will be received at the General Poſt-Office until the* 15*th day of October next.*

MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE-ISLAND.

15 FROM Taunton to Providence, *once a week.*

Leave Taunton every Wedneſday by 5 A. M, arrive at Providence by 11 A. M. Returning. Leave Providence by 1 P. M, and arrive at Taunton by 7 P. M.

16. From Taunton by Dighton and Somerſet to Warren once a week.

Leave Taunton on Wedneſday by 5, A. M. and arrive at Warren by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave Warren in two hours and arrive at Taunton by 6 P. M.

17. From New Bedford to Newport, Towerhill, Weſterly in Rhode Iſland and to Stonington Point and New London, in Connecticut *once a week.*

Leave New Bedford on Tueſday 7. A. M. arrive at Newport by 3 P. M. Leave Newport on Wedneſday by 9 A. M. and arrive at New London on Thurſday by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave New London every Thurſday by noon, arrive at Newport on Friday by 6 P. M Leave Newport, Saturday, or Monday by 8 A. M. and arrive at New Bedford by 5 P. M.

18. From Boſton by Providence (East Greenwich) (Warren and Briſtol) to Newport *twice a week.*

Leave Boſton every Tueſday and Friday by 6. A. M. arrive at Providence by 6. P. M. Leave Providence on Wedneſday and Saturday by 7 A. M. arrive at East-Greenwich by 10 A. M. on Wedneſday at Warren on Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Newport ſame days by 4 P. M. Returning. Leave Newport on Tueſday and Thurſday by 4 P. M. arrive at Briſtol on Wedneſday and Friday by 8 A. M. at Warren by 10 A. M. at Providence by noon, and at Boſton on Thurſday and Saturday by noon.

RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.

19 From Providence by Norwich, New London, Saybrook, Killingworth and Guilford to New Haven, *twice a week.* Leave Providence every Wedneſday and Saturday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Norwich by 6 P. M. Leave Norwich on Thurſday and Monday by 7 A. M. arrive at New-London by 10 A. M. Leave New London in half an hour, and arrive at Killingworth by 6 P. M. Leave Killingworth on Tueſday and Friday by 6 A. M. and arrive at New Haven by 3 P. M. Returning. Leave New-Haven on Monday and Wedneſday by 7 A. M. arrive at gaybrook by 6 P. M. Leave Saybrook on Tueſday and Thurſday by 6 A. M. arrive at New-London by 11 A. M. at Norwich by 2 P. M. and at Providence on Wedneſday and Friday by noon. *Note the ſame as at road no 7.*

Note 1. The Poſt Maſter General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expence that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour ſhall be allowed for opening and cloſing the mail at all offices where no particular time is ſpecified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed in any contract, the contracter ſhall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail whereby the mails deſtined for ſuch depending mail loſe a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 4. Newſpapers as well as letters are to be ſent in the mails; and if any perſon making propoſals deſires to carry newſpapers other than thoſe conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals for what ſum he will carry it with that emolument and for what ſum without emolument.

Note 5. The contracts are to be in operation, on the 1ſt of day of January next, and to continue until the 1ſt of October 1797.

Note 6. Should any perſons making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals ſuch alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 7. Perſons making propoſals are deſired to ſtate their prices by the year. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.

General Poſt-Office,
Philad. July 27, 1795.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Poſt Maſter General.

July 28.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council of South Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOSEPH HAMMOND, late of South Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe; all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us. We ſhall attend on that Buſineſs the laſt Monday in every Month, during the above Time, at the Dwelling Houſe of Timothy Peckham, on Little-Reſt Hill.

GARDNER MUMFORD,
SAMUEL HOXSIE.

South-Kingſtown, Aug. 12, 1795.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Town Council of North Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Eſtate of JONATHAN SLOCUM, Mariner, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Twelve Months from this Date being allowed by ſaid Council for that Purpoſe—Therefore, we hereby notify ſaid Creditors to bring in their reſpective Claims to either of us the Subſcribers, at our reſpective Dwellings, at any Time within ſaid Term.

JOHN CHADSEY,
FRANCIS REYNOLDS.

Thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment, and eſcape Trouble, and ſave Coſt.

ELIZABETH SLOCUM, Adminiſtratrix.

North-Kingſtown, Auguſt 10, 1795.